

FIRST CHIEF PLEADS DELAY IN REPLY TO UNCLE SAM

"Let Protocol Rest Awhile" Carranza Says In Substance, Ignoring Threat of Washington To Break Off All Negotiations

DODGES DEMAND THAT HE
SIGN DOCUMENT AT ONCE

Writes That Recall of General Pershing and His Men From Border Would Permit of Settling Questions Within a Week

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, December 30.—"Let the protocol rest for a while," suggests First Chief Carranza to President Wilson, in response to the "ultimatum" of the United States which gave the Mexican de facto President twenty-four hours in which to sign the protocol or have further negotiations respecting border conditions broken off.

Carranza, without refusing outright to sign the protocol along the lines dictated by the American members of the international commission, suggests that the negotiations be taken up again along new lines. He declares that the presence of the American expedition under General Pershing precludes any definite agreement being entered into at the present time, but is the only standing block in the way of an immediate adjustment of all other questions at issue.

He declares that the recall of Pershing will permit of the adjustment of all other remaining questions within a week.

CARRANZA EXPLAINS DE FACTO AIMS

Carranza promised, when his country was pacified, to summon a congress to ratify his reforms and decrees, first welding them into a new constitution which might better and more practically express the ideas of the thinking, progressive element among the Mexican people as to what should constitute the future "Magna Carta" of Mexico. So he says in a statement given to the New York World, recently. He has done this. It will be this congress which will commence its sessions in Queretaro on the first of next month.

He promised, at the conclusion of the work of this, the constitutional convention, to call elections for members of the constitutional congress and for president of the republic. The decrees for these elections will be sent out shortly. If all goes well Carranza expects to see in Mexico, properly functioning, a constitutional president and a constitutional congress before President Wilson for the second time takes the oath of office on March 4 next.

General Carranza's summary of his policies, purposes and achievements follows:

By Venustiano Carranza

When the president and the vice president of the republic were imprisoned by Victoriano Huerta on the 18th of February, 1913, and Huerta usurped the public power of the nation on the 20th of the same month, later on depriving the legitimate functionaries of their lives, the constitutional order was interrupted and the republic remained without a legal government.

In his character as constitutional governor of the State of Coahuila the present first chief had obligated himself to a solemn manner to obey the general constitution and to cause it to be obeyed. In compliance with this duty and this promise he was forcibly compelled to take up arms to combat the usurpation of Huerta and re-establish constitutional order in the Mexican republic.

This duty, besides, was imposed upon him by a decree of the legislature of Coahuila, by which he was ordered categorically to disavow the usurping government of Huerta and to fight against it with force of arms until its complete overthrow.

Plan of Guadalupe

By reason of what had been done by Huerta the present first chief called upon all patriotic Mexicans to take up arms, and with the first of those who followed him he formed the Plan of Guadalupe, on the 26th of March, 1913. This plan and the adjunction to it were promulgated in a decree issued by the first chief in Vera Cruz, Dec. 12, 1914.

The so-called "Plan of Guadalupe," really a political party platform, declared, briefly stated: "1. We repudiate General Victoriano Huerta as President of the republic. 2. We repudiate the legislative and judicial powers of the federation. 3. We repudiate the governments of the states which thirty days hence shall recognize the federal authorities which form the present administration. 4. For the organization of the military forces necessary to enforce compliance with our purposes we name as first chief of the party, which shall be called the constitutional party, Don Venustiano Carranza,

TERMS OF ALLIES DECLARED PRECLUDE HOPES FOR PEACE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The steps taken by President Wilson to secure a statement of terms upon which the belligerents will cease their warfare have been followed by Norway, Sweden and Denmark. A copy of the joint note from those countries was received here yesterday. Turkey's reply to the President's proposals arrived at the state department shortly after. It is practically the same as that sent here by Berlin.

That the Allies do not seriously consider the German proposals of peace evident from the first became more so yesterday when the report came from Copenhagen that they are prepared to make public their terms, and that the terms are such as preclude their acceptance by Germany unless she is beaten to her knees and is suing for the only peace the Entente nations would grant her.

The outline of the main terms of the Allies, as reported in the Danish capital includes the surrender of Germany of all her soldiers have won for her in this war, the abandonment of Alsace-Lorraine and the delivery of her navy to be divided among the members of the Allied group.

There is optimism prevalent in Entente official circles, the despatch adds, that in its final form the reply will meet with satisfaction in Washington.

Following the delivery of this reply to Germany, the reply of the Entente will be made to President Wilson's note suggesting that the belligerents outline their demands.

The despatch quotes the London Spectator as saying that the terms start governor of Coahuila. In the decree referred to by General Carranza he amplified the declarations of the Plan of Guadalupe by outlining reforms which he mentions further on in this statement.

How Did He Get Money?

Of the military groups that were formed to fight the Huerta usurpation the divisions of the Northwest, the Northeast, the East, the Center and the South operated under the direction of the first chief. There existed between these divisions a complete harmony and a complete union in the manner of carrying out the end proposed. The same harmony did not exist with regard to the division of the North, which, under the leadership of Francisco Villa, displayed from the beginning individualistic tendencies, and finally withdrew completely from the obedience which it owed to the general headquarters of the constitutional revolution.

Following the dictates of its own will to such a degree that even now the first chief is ignorant of the means which Villa employed to obtain funds with which to maintain his campaign, the amount of these funds or the use he made of them.

When in the summer of 1914 Huerta finally was overthrown and the triumphant revolution reached the capital of the republic, efforts were made to organize in a proper manner a provisional government. It was prepared to listen and yield to the demand of public opinion and satisfy the imperious exigencies of the social reform that the people required. In accomplishing this work it was checked by the difficulties which the reactionary party had been fomenting, even in the midst of the division of the North, with the evident intention of frustrating the triumphs obtained by the efforts of the constitutional army.

Convention of Leaders

The first chief, with the authority vested in him as head of the constitutional cause, desirous of organizing the provisional government in accordance with the needs and tendencies of the men who were in their hands carried on the constitutional revolution, and who for this reason were intimately imbued with the ideals which they had been seeking to realize, convened in the City of Mexico a meeting of generals, governors and leaders with the command of troops in order that all together should study a program of government, demonstrate in general synthesis the reforms needed to accomplish the social redemption of the people, building upon new foundations the economical, social and political order of the nation, and which convention should appoint the form and the proper time to reestablish the constitutional order.

At that time it was necessary to postpone immediate accomplishment of this program for the reason that the generals, governors and leaders who attended the meetings of the military convention in the City of Mexico thought it convenient that all the armed elements that took part in the struggle against Huerta's usurpation should be represented in it. Some of these elements had refrained from attending the convention under the pretext that no guarantee had been given them and also on account of the rebellion against the authority of the first chief, which Villa had then commenced. They wished to transfer the convention to the city of Aguascalientes, which they deemed the most convenient place and which possessed the desired conditions of neutrality, so that the military convention might continue its work.

The members of this convention took this resolution after having conferred the first chief in his functions as head of the Constitutional revolution in charge of the executive power of the republic, which he had formally resigned in order to demonstrate that no unlawful sentiments of personal ambition animated him, but that, on account of the existing difficulties, his real wish was that the revolutionary power be not divided, so that the fruits of the triumphant revolution might not be lost.

Villa Real Resigns

The first chiefship placed no obstacles in the way of the removal of the military convention to Aguascalientes, although intimately aware that, far from accomplishing the reconciliation

with the restoration of the status quo before the war, including the evacuation of the Central Powers of all the enemy countries they now occupy.

As the terms, also, forecast Alsace-Lorraine to be restored to France by Germany.

A new kingdom of Slavic peoples and interests is to be created, in part by taking from the Central Powers some of the Slavic territory they now occupy. Bohemia is to become independent.

Rumania is to be rewarded by getting Rumanian Transylvania from Austria. Italy is to be given a large amount of territory by Austria. The Austrian Tyrol, plus Trieste and Istria, and all the Austrian territory in which Italian blood predominates, is to go to Italy. The Straits of Constantinople are to be given over to Russia.

The Armenians are to be taken from Turkish dominion and placed under the tutelage of Russia. The Arabs are to be freed by the Turks, and Syria, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are to receive a protection which will guarantee their tranquillity.

The German colonies are to remain in the possession of the Entente group, by whom they are now held.

Indemnity is to be given by the Central Powers for all the countries they now occupy.

Germany must give reparations, ton for ton, for all the ships she has sunk or taken.

The German navy is to be distributed among the Entente Allies.

A guarantee against future wars the demoralization of Germany is to be brought about.

The Kiel canal is to be neutralized.

ation desired, the difference between the head of the division of the north and the constitutional army would become wider and wider. He also did not wish to afford any pretext for having it thought that he possessed a deliberate intention of excluding the division of the north from the discussions on the most far-reaching affairs of the constitutional revolution. Also he did not care to appear in the light of refusing to exert the last efforts toward conciliation. Besides, he considered it necessary for the benefit of the revolution that the real designs of Villa be revealed in a clear manner before the national conscience in order to rescue from their error those who in good faith believed in the sincerity and patriotism of Villa and the men who surrounded him.

Hardly had the labors of the military convention been initiated in Aguascalientes when the intrigues of the Villa agents in that city, who were permitted to dominate, were exposed. It was generally felt that a system of threats and oppression without restraint was put into practice against those who, owing to their spirit of independence and sense of honor, resisted the violence which the head of the Division of the North exercised in order to lead the labors of the convention according to his caprices.

Likewise, many of the leaders who attended the convention of Aguascalientes failed thoroughly to understand the importance and real mission of the convention and, being little versed in political affairs, were deceived in a faith by the malevolence of the Villa agents and were dragged on unknowingly to uphold the stratagems of the Division of the North, ignoring the cause of the people, not even appreciating the general meaning of the revolution and the program of the pre-constitutional government, which at that time it was vital to keep in mind.

Force To Accept Strife

The nature of the elements which Villa depended upon, and which were the same as those that prevented President Madero from proceeding in a more radical manner and which, therefore, were the politicians that were responsible for his downfall, likewise the categorical declarations made on different occasions by the leader of the division of the north himself to the effect that it was desirable that the constitutional order be reestablished before the political and social reforms needed by the country be placed in practice, all these things made it clearly appear that Villa's rebellion had a definitely reactionary character antagonistic to the ends of the constitutional movement, and that it was his design to counteract the complete triumph of the revolution by preventing the establishment of a pre-constitutional government that should enact and put into vigor the reforms for which the country has been struggling for the past six years.

Hence, it was our duty toward the revolution and toward the country to prosecute the revolution commenced in 1913, continuing to fight against the new enemies of the freedom of the Mexican people.

As the interruption of the Constitutional order had to continue during the new period of the struggle the Plan of Guadalupe, which had been its rule and standard, had to continue in force until, when duly fulfilled and the enemy conquered, the authority of the constitution might be reestablished.

Account of Stewardship

When the Constituent Congress of the Union (constitutional convention) is installed at Queretaro on Dec. 1, the first chief will render an account before the use he has made of the facilities and powers given him by the constitutional revolution. He will especially submit to its consideration the reforms enacted and put in force during the struggle, as described above, in order that the congress may ratify, amend or complete them, and that it may elevate to constitutional precepts those which require that character before the re-establishment of the constitutional order.

The congress will be under obligation to issue convocations for the election of a president of the republic. When this is accomplished the first chief of the revolution shall deliver to the person elected the executive power of the nation.

Real Water Wagon Spurts Booze On Phoenix Street

Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Whiskey, Wine and Beer Spilled By "Dry" Advocates In Campaign To Clean Arizona

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PHOENIX, Arizona, December 30.—A water wagon from which spurts a mixture of wines, whiskeys and beer, was driven over the main streets of this city yesterday, the roadway being given a soaking that cost those who originally purchased the liquor the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The mixture was five hundred gallons of confiscated booze seized by the State authorities, which was poured from kegs and demijohns and bottled into the waterwagon tank. When the tank was filled, a parade was started with the sprinkling cart leading and two hundred automobiles and several floats in the line. Prominent advocates of prohibition took turns in driving the waterwagon, while a band in the parade played a dirge to signify the death of King Alcohol in Phoenix.

CROWLEY ON STAND MAKES FLAT DENIAL

Did Not Send Money To Villa Or Help Fit Out "Mystery Ship"

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—Charles C. Crowley, confidential agent of the German consulate, and accused with Consul-General Franz Bopp and associates of complicity in "bomb plots" on the Coast, was cross-examined today by the United States district attorney.

Crowley denied sending money to Villa agents and denied also complicity in outfitting the "mystery steamer" Mavrick, whose movements on the Pacific were a source of speculation, it being thought she had a cargo of arms.

On direct examination Crowley said that he was promised immunity if he would testify against Bopp.

CHARGES OF "LEAK" MADE BY LAWSON

Stock Market Gambler Declares Governmental Secrets Are Not Being Carefully Kept

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The charges by Thomas W. Lawson, stock market manipulator, that there was a leak in government circles which permitted advance knowledge of the President's peace note to get out, has stirred up Washington.

Chairman Henry of the house rules committee telegraphed today to Lawson to come to Washington to substantiate his statements that he knew of the so-called leak, and to explain his prediction that there will be another.

The resolution of Congressman Wood who asked for an investigation of whether anyone connected with the state department had profited by stock market movements as a result of the note and the state department's explanations, is a subject of controversy.

FRENCH DECLINE TO ACCEPT CHINA'S OFFER

Will Not Submit Land Dispute To Arbitration

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PEKING, December 30.—The proposal of the Chinese government that the dispute which has arisen between that government and the government of France respecting French concession rights at Tientsin, under which the French have occupied a large new section of the country, be submitted to arbitration, has been declined by the French.

The Chinese foreign office had prepared the draft of an agreement under which the French claims were to be submitted to an impartial tribunal for final settlement. The Chinese government ratified the agreement and it was submitted to the French foreign office. Yesterday word came that France refused to ratify it.

NEW EMPEROR OF DUAL MONARCHY TAKES THRONE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BUDAPEST, Hungary, December 30.—Festivities in honor of the coronation of Archduke Karl Franz Josef as King Charles I, emperor of the dual monarchy, are in full swing today. Enormous crowds witnessed the focal entry of Charles into the city today. The formal coronation ceremonies begin on Saturday.

TEUTONS STRIKE AT FOES IN MOLDAVIA Batter Once More At French Verdun Lines

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, December 30.—The Teutons are continuing their advances on the Rumanian front, and have now reached the boundary line of Moldavia and Transylvania, where, according to reports from Petrograd, the Russians and Rumanians have been driven back a mile along the line of the River Kasai.

The Russians also report a desperate battle raging near Bezenetz, inside of the Moldavian boundary. There it is claimed that the attacks of the Teutons have been repulsed with tremendous losses.

Von Mackensen has succeeded in pushing his army further to the north-west and has reached Dumitrest, twelve miles from Rimnik-Sarat, and has captured a number of villages.

"The opening of a possibly important offensive by the Teutons along

the Moldavian western front is revealed in an official announcement in Berlin. Apparently the Teutons plan to break through the mountain region and force the Russians and Rumanians back along the lower Carpathian barrier into the interior of Moldavia."

German forces from the Somme, taking a vigorous offensive, have entered French positions at Hill 304, Verdun. They have also made progress on the southern slope of Deadman's Hill.

The Teutons in Rumania today captured several more positions and took 1400 prisoners in the lake sector. The town of Rytsheln, in Dobruja, has been captured.

The Germans made strong attacks on the Verdun front, between Hill 304 and Deadman's Hill. The attack was broken down by machine-gun fire and but few Germans entered the trenches on the south slope of Deadman's Hill.

Real Gold In Big Hunk Found By Japanese of Maui

Vo One Knows How It Got In Hole On Beach Where It Was Discovered, Says Despatch To a Local Nipponese Journal

"FOUND"—Twelve pounds of gold in one chunk. Owner may obtain it by proving property and telling how "got it" and how in the world he ever came to lose it.

The above advertisement has not yet appeared, but it will say if a story published in the Hawaii Shippo yesterday contains those elements of fact that we have been so often told are stranger than fiction.

The hunk of gold, according to the Shippo, was found on the beach at Lanai, Maui, by a Japanese of that island. It was a piece of gold, about the size of a small brick, and it was found in a hole in the sand. The Japanese who found it is now in Honolulu, and he is looking for a way to get it back.

Anyhow, there it was, one great, big, glittering mass of gold, reflecting back the rays of the sun, and telling lazily of all the things it could do if given half a chance.

A Japanese fisherman passed along the beach and saw the glister. He investigated, then dropped to his knees and dug frantically. He pulled the gold out of the sand and forgot all about fishing.

The lucky finder took the chunk of metal to a Lahaina banker, who, after a careful examination, pronounced it a veritable chunk of bullion, worth more than \$3000.

The Japanese went to the police station and reported his find, the gold was left in the bank meanwhile. But nobody has yet appeared to claim the gold. If anybody has lost twelve pounds of gold, all in one glittering hunk, let him speak now or forever hold his peace.

JUDGE CLEMONS DECIDES IN FAVOR OF IRWIN ESTATE

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Shippo)

TOKIO, December 30.—A grand jury review will be held on January 1 at the Hibiya Gate in front of the imperial palace. It was announced yesterday by the Mikado that he will make the formal inspection himself.

SIX MORE CORPORATIONS ARE ORDERED INTO COURT

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Shippo)

Six more corporations, charged with failure to make their annual statement to the territorial treasurer, are to be served with penal summons. The summons were issued out of the circuit court yesterday at the instance of the attorney-general's department. The corporations are the Hilo Hotel Company, Hawaii Soda Water Works Company, California Stock and Dairy Company, Serrano Liquor Company, Hawaii Volcanizing Company and Igeorgus Building Company.

REAL TURK WANTS TO BECOME AN AMERICAN

A real Turk, member of the Fort Shafter department hospital, with the rank of private in Uncle Sam's army, yesterday filed in the office of George H. Clark, clerk of the federal court, his petition for naturalization as a citizen of the United States. The applicant is Benjamin Hagop Nounakjian, who was born in Marash, Turkey, on July 1, 1889. The petition will be heard on March 31, next. The American-to-be witnesses being Jesse W. Cole and Hago Darling.

BLOOD PRESSURE TELLS PRESENCE OF DISEASE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, December 30.—Dr. Turley Stamp, of the University of Pennsylvania, in an address yesterday before the Anthropological Association, explained the new method of diagnosis for tuberculosis by blood pressure. "Through the use of this method," he said, "it is possible to determine the presence of tuberculosis four years in advance of the methods previously used."

BROTHERHOODS SEEK ADVICE ON NEXT STEP IN CONTROVERSY

Four Hundred Thousand Employees of Railroads All Over United States Asked By Leaders For Their Opinion On the Fight

CHIEFS REFUSE TO ADMIT
POSSIBILITY OF A STRIKE

Washington Solons Ready To Rush Legislation Through As Soon As Wilson Acts; Interstate Body Will Hold Hearing

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Four hundred thousand employees of the railroads of the United States have been circled by the leaders of the four great brotherhoods, in an effort to ascertain their wishes in regard to the next step the heads of the unions shall take in the controversy with the lines over the Adamson Bill.

Chiefs of the brotherhoods yesterday announced that they have taken this step in order to be sure of their ground, and because the "attitude of the railroads threatens the benefits which could accrue to us under the terms of the act."

They refused to state whether the circularization is a veiled threat of strike in case their demands upon the railroads are not granted. It is now practically certain that the investigation of the workings of and the effect of the Adamson Law will be delayed because of pending legislation on the constitutionality of the law as the opinion of railway brotherhood leaders. The chiefs announced that employees affiliated with the brotherhoods will decide the next step that committee will take.

Meantime the legislators here as well as the officials of the administration are at work upon the situation, and the senate promises quick action on any railroad legislation which the President may send. The interstate commerce commission has announced a grand public hearing on the whole question to begin next Thursday morning.

A cloud of witnesses has been summoned to appear at that time. They include representatives of the railroads as well as executives of the four brotherhoods and the general public.

They will be asked to give their views upon the proposals to prevent strikes pending the settlement of disputes between the unions and the railroads by other methods. They will also be asked to express opinions on he proposals to give the President authority to take over the railroads and telegraphs and the telephones in times of military necessity.

AMERICANS RESCUED FROM WRECKED SHIP

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Shippo)

TOKIO, December 30.—But twenty passengers of the steamer Bankoku Yoru, which sank off Chefoo, China, last Monday were rescued and two hundred and nine were drowned. Those who survived are two Americans, eight Japanese and ten Chinese. The Bankoku Yoru sank in a few minutes after striking a reef. The cruiser Miyuda was sent to the point immediately but arrived too late.

CHINESE ON MAINLAND ELECT RADICAL EDITOR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN FRANCISCO, December 30.—Wong Book Yee, newspaper editor and former secretary of the Six Companies, has been nominated at a referendum held among the Chinese residents of the United States as a candidate for senator in the Chinese parliament. Wong is known as a leading radical.

MARTIN RESIGNS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) WASHINGTON, December 30.—Vice-Governor Henry Martin of the Philippines has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. The Vice-Governor gives as his reason for desiring to leave the Philippines the fact that his wife's health will not permit her to live longer in the islands. Mr. Martin will return to private life.

COLD IN JAPAN

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Shippo) TOKIO, December 30.—The temperature is very low this year throughout Japan. The mercury fell three degrees below the freezing point here yesterday.

AGREES TO BOND ISSUE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) WASHINGTON, December 29.—The President has tentatively agreed with administration leaders upon the plan of a bond issue to meet part of the treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. It is estimated this deficit will be \$180,000,000.